## FIRST BLOW STRUCK

Cruiser Nashville Captures the Spanish Ship Buena Ventura.

# AMERICAN SHIELD PULLED DOWN

All Signs of the United States Come Down in Madrid.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION

KEY WEST, Fla., April 22.-The first Spanish prize is the steamer Buena Ventura, from Pascagoula for Rotterdam, with lumber. The Nashville first fired a blank shot, which the Spaniards ignored. This was followed by a shot from a six-pounder. The Buena Ventura then surrendered with her crew of twenty men.

The Nashville towed her prize into this harbor at 11 o'clock this morning and put a prize crew on board. Both ships are lying well out in the stream.

The news of the capture of the Spaniard set the people of Key West frantic with entnusiasm. All work has been suspended and the docks are crowded with people.

The Buena Ventura, Capt. Luzarraga, left Paseagoula, Miss., on April 15, for Rotterdam, and by this time she should have been well on her way across the ocean, and not in the vicinity of Key West. It is possible that she may have been delayed by some accident in the gulf.

The Buena Ventura is owned by Larrinaga & Co. of Liverpool and Bilbao. She was built at Sunderland in 1871, is of 1,155 tons net, is 278 feet long, has 34 feet 4 inches beam and draws 23 feet 9 inches of

### American Shield Comes Down.

MADRID via Paris April 22.-The demonstrators last evening (Thursday) holsted the Spanish flag over the office of the Equitable Life Insurance Company's building and replaced the American shield by another, indicating that the edifice had been hypothecated in favor of the company's insurers.

They then moved to other buildings bearing the signs of the United States, all of which were either taken down or will be taken down tomorrow. The crowd then visited the railway station and gave a tremendous evation to a couple of departing battalions of marines. From this point they went to the Military Club, as already cabled.

### An Imposing Demonstration.

At the moment this dispatch leaves the city for Paris the manifestants are making an imposing demonstration, 6,000 strong and headed by national flags. The demonstration is still increasing in size and is now divided into two processions. The first is moving to the French embassy to express gratitude to France for taking charge of Spanish affairs in Washington. The second, numbering 5,000, is moving toward the National Theater, which is Vast throngs are on the outside unable to

get admission. The scene within was quite imposing. Senor Aguilera, the civil governor, addressed the audience, counseling citizens to disperse, since they had had "a free opportunity to demonstrate." The crowd redoubled "vivas" and left the

theater slowly. Those outside finally dispersed, still shouting "Viva Espana" and "Death to the Yankees."

LONDON, April 22.-Lloyds have received a dispatch from Cadiz, Spain, inquiring whether there is "any confirmation of the story that the United States cruiser San Francisco has been blown up by her botler

The United States cruiser San Francisco is now at the Brooklyn navy yard, undergoing repairs, having arrived there recently from England.

## WAITING FOR ORDERS.

### Fleet at Norfolk Under Steam and Ready to Move.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 22 .- "On waiting orders" is about all that could be said of the flying squadron early this morning. The routine duties on board were gone through with in the same manner as any other day, the only difference noticeable being that officers were not given shore leave. Every officer was on board last night and anticipated starting orders. The definite news of the movement of the Key West fleet created little excitement, as it had been anticipated. What seemed chiefly to interest the officers was whether the Verde Islands fleet of Spain had moved, it being the general impression that until it does this squadron will not make a move.

The stories relating to the detachment of the Mussachusetts are denied, no order of her attachment to any other fleet having been received. It was more peaceful here this morning than yesterday, both as relates to activity on the ships, weather and sea. On shore there was a trifle more excitement. People sat on the dock string pieces and watched eagarly for movements on the boats. Every string of signals that went up to the mast of the Brooklyn was interpreted to mean something dire until finally toward noon it was seen that all the ships were at target practice and evidently not preparing to move as yet.

Pilots are here ready to take out the ships at a moment's notice, fires are up and engines coupled, and a start can be made in

One of the colliers for the fleet, the Saturn, came back from Norfolk yard this morning with a full complement of coal and oil for the use of the squadron.

## FIFTY-FIVE CENTS A FOOT

### Paid for Unimproved Property Near the B. and O. Depot

A large piece of unimproved property was sold vesterday at public sale by C. G. Sloan & Co., auctioneers. It is located at the southeast corner of North Capitol and D streets, just east of the square occupied by the Baltimore and Ohio depot. The purchaser was W. B. Turpin and the price paid was fifty-five cents per square foot. The property comprises original lots 5, 6 and 7 and part of lot 4, square 683, and has a frontage of 235 feet on North Capitol street and 166 feet on D street, with a total area of 30,010 square feet.

It is understood that Mr. Turpin represented in this purchase Mr. Albert Carry, and that it is the intention of the latter to erect on the premises a wholese where grain and other supplies for the brewery conducted by Mr. Carry can be stored. The land has a frontage on the railroad tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio about at the point where the tracks turn into the station. The price paid was only sufficient to satisfy the trust and the expenses of

## Damages Claimed.

Suit at law to recover \$6,000 damages has been instituted by Armistead Johnson against John Jacoby. The plaintiff alleges that the 21st of last October while at work at a sewer near the corner of F street and New Hampshire avenue he was struck by several falling stones and permanently injured. Jacoby, it is charged, was legally injured. Jacoby, it is charged, was legally responsible for the acceptat, being the contractor in charge of the excavating.

### DECLARATION OF WAR

Will Likely Follow the First Overt The State Department is now considering the advisability of requesting Congress to declare war. While there is no absolute necessity for the immediate declaration, there are several reasons why the adoption of such a course would prove advantageous

to us. Strong pressure is being prought to

bear upon the State Department to induce

it to make a preper recommendation to

Corgress to serve as a basis of action. In the first place it is held that until a formal declaration is issued we cannot set in motion the neutrality laws of foreign countries, and, in fact, would be practically in the position that Spain occupied toward Cuba-denying that war existed in spite of the actual fact.

There is another reason of material importance just now that may influence action. That is that the army and navy may probably be prevented from calling for the services of retired officers, owing to the fact that in some cases the statutes provide that this may only be done upon "a declaration of war."

This is notably the case with the medical ccrps of the army, which is likely to be under the immediate necessity of calling for a number of retired officers of that branch of the service. In the navy also it is extremely desirable that the Secretary have the power to avail himself of the services of retired officers, if not for active sea service, at least to replace in the Navy Department and at naval stations the younger officers who are needed afloat.

The State Department has nearly relinguished its connection with the Cuban question, which has practically passed into the hands of the two war branchesthe army and the navy. Of course, all direct correspondence with Spain has now ceased, but the department has still to perform a number of formal acts required by international law, mainly in the direction of notifying the foreign powers of the conditions under which the United States will conduct the war with Spain.

### HAVE WE SEIZED HAWAII!

Rumor of Such a Move Comes From the Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.-Advices from Honolulu, under date of April 14, state that it is rumored Minister Sewell and Admiral Miller will take formal possession of the islands in the name of the United States as a coaling station on April 15. It was impossible to confirm the rumor before the steamer Rio Janeiro left

It was learned at the Capitol today that the President, in conversation with different senators, asked them what they thought of the proposition to take the Hawaiian Islands as well as the Philippines as a war measure. Those in favor of annexation of Hawaii expressed the hope that the San Francisco report is true.

### THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Proclamation Prepared at the War Department.

Secretary Alger today took to the White House for the President's signature a proclamation prepared at the Wer Department calling for 100,000 men to serve as volunteers for one year.

In many respects the call follows the outlines of that made by President Lincoln on April 15, 1861, when he asked for 75,000 men. Necessarily there are many differences, because of the different purpose for which volunteers are asked. If the precedents are followed, Secretary Alger, promptly upon the signing and issuance of the proclamation, will request the executives of each of the several states to cause to be immediately detached from the militia the quota they may be called on to fur- work ring, which only reached to the lower nish. The governors will announce the time at which such militia may be expected at the rendezvous, where they will be met by officers of the United States and mus-

tered into the service of the government. Following this, the Secretary of War will designate officers for the muster service and they will report at the places in each state where the troops are to be rendezvoused. President Lincoln's first call was for but 75,000 men, but the total number furnished was 91 816.

## AT THE DEPARTMENT

## The New Postmaster General in His

The new Postmaster General reached the Post Office Department shortly after 1 o'clock. He came direct from the cabinet meeting in company with Mr. Calvin Wells of Philadelphia, one of the owners of the I hiladelphia Press, and an intimate friend of General Smith. Immediately upon their arrival they were shown into the office of the Postmarter General. Mr. Gary was waiting for his successor and greeted him warmly, and the three went into the private office and there for upward of an

hour discussed post office affairs. Postmaster General Smith said to a reporter of The Star that he would not assume active control of the office until Monday. He would go to Philadelphia tonight and return Monday at 11 o'clock. At noon he would hold an informal reception in his room and receive the clerks of the department. In reply to a question, he said he had no plans for the future as far as changes of methods or clerks were con-

## Money for Spain's Navy.

PARIS, April 22.-A Spanish financier has subscribed \$50,000 toward the fund which the embassy of Spain here is raising to strengthen the fleet of that country.

## Would Be a Rich Prize.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, April 22.-The Spanish steamer Montserrat of 2,583 tens, which sailed from Cadiz on April 10 for Havana, touched here on April 13, and proceeded the same day for Cuba. She had on board a valuable cargo and a number of troops and war material. Troops and war supplies were landed here, but the steamer troops and war material. It the steamer supplies were landed here, but the steamer proceeded with much cargo on board for Havana, and should prove to be a rich prize for a United States cruiser.

Expect the Blockade Soon. HAVANA, April 22.-The Imparcial says As we are writing the warships of the United States will have commenced to execute the ignoble crime decreed by Washington, namely, the blockade of Havana. But the guns of our batteries are able to speak.

The moment has arrived to prove the endurance and courage of the army, which is so desirous of gaining glory. The first shot fired by the Yankees ought to be the signal for a complete unison of all Spaniards in defense of the fatherland. Spain has snatched victory from more perilous situa-

Spain Calls for Troops. MADRID, April 22, 9 a.m.-A royal decree has been gazeted calling out 30,000 men of the reserves of 1897.

thought that arrangements will mature to

### May Feed the Cubans. While the blockade is in progress it is

send food and provisions to Cuban points where danger of Spanish molestation will be least. This is not settled upon, however, and may never be carried out. The proposition is to send food to non-combatants by warships which can be spared. Justice White of the Supreme Court had a conference with President McKinley today. Justice White is recognized as one of the highest authorities on the old civil code and on the maritime laws. It is believed that he conferred with the President on matters relating to these subjects.

Volunteer Army Bill Was Quickly Passed.

Senate Adjourned on Account of Senator Walthall's Death-An Election Case in the House.

The leaders were very anxious to get the bill authorizing the President to call out the volunteers through the House of Representatives and into the hands of the President at the earliest possible moment today. In order to expedite matters, therefore, the conferces met before noon and arranged a cor. plete agreement on the Sen ate amendments. As soon as the journal was read the House went through the formality of agreeing to a conference. Mr. Hull, chairman of the military affairs committee, then explained the imperative necessity of haste and what had been done. Without even a formal ratification of the informal action of the conferees, he thereupon presented the conference report. The charges agreed upon were briefly explained.

There was no debate, although Mr. Dockery (Mo.) entered his protest against the amendment permitting the raising of three thousand men from the United States at large. The report was then unanimously agreed to.

The House resumed consideration of the Patterson-Carmack election case and Mr. Patterson by courtesy was allowed to address the House for one hour in his own behalf.

A sense of gloom pervaded the Senat this morning on account of the death of Senator Walthall. Prior to the convention of the body arrangements had been made to do as little business as was consistent with the existing emergency.

The prayer of the blind chaplain contained beautiful and touching references to the death of the distinguished Mississippi sen ator. Upon the conclusion of the invocation the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. The conference report on the volunteer

army bill was agreed to. At 2 o clock the Senate opened the doors

to hear the announcement of the death of Senator Walthall, and at 2:05 p.m. adjourned.

### A Trip in a Balloon. From the North American Review.

I made an ascent in the gigantic balloon which, toward the end of the sixties had been brought over by a number of wellknown French aeronauts. Messrs. Yon. Godard, Mangin, Chavantier and Tissandier. Mr. Glaisher, the celebrated meteorologist, who in one of his ascents had attained the greatest height (seven .miles), took the direction of the enormous airship on that occasion. Shortly before a balloon of moderate extent had been brought to England by Mr. Giffard. I was accidentally prevented from accepting the invitation to take part in the ascent. On the next day the balloon exploded through a fire. When we ascended afterward in the great captive balloon, the volume of which was no less than 424,000 cubic feet, and its height 121 feet, during such stormy weather that Mr. Glaisher thought at first the enterprise should be given up on that day, we had rather a strange experience. At a great altitude we were bumped about so badly, and at such suddenly changing and precipitous angles, that one of the passen-

gers near me was seized with an insane kind of giddiness. All at once he felt an irresistible impulse to throw himself overboard into the ocean of the air! He was pulled down by those about him, whereupon he sank sideways on his knees, his eyes being shut in as by blinkers. There were no seats in the car. We stood like so many bottles in the narrow wickering landscape could be seen through it rather a trying aspect for those given to sea sickness. The altitude reached was

such that the manifold sounds below grad-ually merged into a music of the spheres, and then into absolute stillness. The jerk movements of the airship became at last so abrupt that the danger signal had to be hung out. The hideous part of the voyage was the coming down. It was effected in short but violent pushes, and one felt ever and anon as if the head were thrust into the stomach. For all that, I greatly enjoyed the trip.

## A Bug That Cuts Through Metal.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. The Zopherous Mexicanus, as it is called scientifically, is but little known in this country. A visitor from Mexico brought to New York in 1888 the first specimen which had been seen in this country, and gave it to W. F. Devoe. This one died or es caped within a short time, and little chance was afforded for studying its peculiarities. Soon afterward another was obtained and it is in regard to this one that Mr. Devoe tells the following story: The beetle was between four and five cen

the beene was between four and five cen-timeters long (more than an inch and a half), about one-third as wide, and was somewhat mottled. Being placed in ardboard box for confinement, the curl ous creature effected its escape therefron by cutting through the material. It did the same thing when put into a box with a wooden top. Finally, the owner immure the beetle in a small glass jar with a tight fitting pewter cover. In order to give th bug fresh air, however, several holes were punched in the metal. These were from one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and the plate itself was about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. Af ter this last bottling the little rascal es caped again, and in the same manner as before. Careful examination of the cover showed that the beetle had gnawed the metal where there was an exposed edge It had not bored. It had tried its mandi It had not bored. It had tried its manor-bles first on one opening and then on an-other. At length more by accident than by design, no doubt, it had cut away the inter-vening material between the two holes that were a quarter of an inch apart, thus merging them into one. The gap was large enough to allow the bug to crawl through Fortunately, in every case, this specimen was recaptured. The beetle did not swallow the metal; it could not be said to have eaten the stuff. Bits of the pewter, large

and small, like variously sized particles of sawdust, were found in the jar, and have been carefully preserved.

When one remembers that a tool must be harder than the substance which it is used

### to cut, he realizes how remarkable was such a performance.

Methods of Deer. From the Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

An Oxford county sportsman, who is much interested in the habits of wild game reports seeing three deer chased by dogs in the deep snow. It was impossible for them to run fast, and they adopted tactics that were at once novel and practical. They were running single file. The first thing that attracted attention as unusual was the action of the leader, which stopped suddenly, jumped to one side, and let the other two deer run by in the path he had made. Very soon the new leader jumped out and let his followers run ahead as long as the leader could stand it to make the path in the deep snow. This was kept up until they went out of sight, and the sportsman had learned something new.

## From His Point of View

From the Chicago Post. "But you confess, father," protested the

dications of a desire to withhold his consent, "that you do not know of a single solitary thing that is in the least derogatory to his reputation."
"That's just it," replied the old gentleman. "I don't like the idea of bringing any one into my family who is so infernally sly

beautiful girl when the father showed in-

It was in midocean, and he was deathly sick. In a moment of rest between spells at the rail, he was heard to groan, "And to think I am paying for this!"—Boston Transcript.

# ACTION IN CONGRESS TODAY NASHYILLE'S PRIZE WAR DEPARTMENT GUARD NOW READY FINANCE AND TRADE

Report of Capture Credited by Naval Officers.

CAPTAIN SAMPSON TO BE PROMOTED

Lieut. Commander Cowles Assigned to the Topeka.

NO ORDERS GIVEN SCHLEY

The report that the gunboat Nashville had captured a Spanish merchant ship gained rapid circulation through the Navy Department shortly after noon today. It caused much excitement, and was eagerly discussed as the first outward evidence o actual existence of war. Up to 1 o'clock, however, Secretary Long had not received word of the capture, except through newspaper sources. Notwithstanding this, naval officers credited the report and discussed it as though it was an accomplished

Among the officials the report cause much satisfaction, although it was said that the capture of a Spanish warship would have been more acceptable than that of a merchant ship. There is said to be no question as to the right of taking Spanish merchant ships at this time. Two of these ships left Galveston within the last day or so with considerable cargoes of cotton on board. Another Spanish ship is said to be en route from Vera Cruz, Mexico, with 1,000,000 pesetas on board, representing the subscription of Vera Cruz to the Spanish interests in Cuba.

Capt. Samuson to Be Promoted. The Secretary of the Navy has finally lecided to temporarily appoint Capt. Sampson, now in command of the North Atlantic squadron, a rear admiral. By this action the department will "jump" Capt. Sampson, who stands third in the list of captains, over not only the two captains preceding him, but over the ten commodores of the next grade above and below that of rear admiral. It is explained, however, that the appointment being only temporary the superior officers will lose nothing by this, for when he relinquishes the command of the squadron Rear Admiral Sampson will again become Capt. Sampson and retain his number in the register. The purpose of thus increasing the rank of Capt. Sampson is to prevent the confusion and disarrangement of the department which would result should he fall in with one of the other naval commanders now in North Atlantic waters, Commander Francis W. Dickins, assistant chief of the navigation bureau, appear ed before an examining board today and passed his examination for promotion to the rank of captain, which grade he will ill when the first vacancy occurs.

Lieut. Baker, just returned from Paris, and an applicant for sea service, has been tendered the gommand of one of the new yachts just purchased by the government, preferably the Penelope. No Orders to Commodore Schley.

There were all sorts of rumors at the Navy Department today as to the movements of the flying squadren, but careful inquiry disclosed the fact that so far Commodore Schley has not received his sailing

orders.

Bancroft to Be Refitted. Orders have been issued for the little gunboat Bancroft, which recently arrived Spain. at Boston from a tour in the Mediterrapart of one's breast, and which was hollow-ed out in the middle, so that the ever-shift-to being finally fitted out for service with institutions of learning have been ordered to report with their regiments. the fleet new on its way to blockade the ports of Cuba. This vessel will be commanded by Lieutenant Commander Rich ardson Clover, now chief of the bureau of

## the naval strategic board.

To Command the Topeka Lieut. Commander Cowles, upon his own application, has been assigned to the command of the new cruiser Topeka, which sailed a day or two ago from England where she was purchased for the United States. Lleut. Commander Winslow takes command of the Fern, being detached from the St. Louis.

## Today's Naval Orders.

The following naval orders were issued today: Paymaster's Clerk J. S. Mitchell, appoint-

ed to the Adams. Paymaster W. J. Thompson, from duty in connection with coast survey vessels and to be ready for orders to the St. Paul. Lieutenant Commander H. Winslow, from the St. Louis to command Fern. Lieutenant Commander W. C. Cowles.

from command of the Fern to be ready to command Topeka. Commander J. G. Eaton, previous orders revoked. Ordered to command Resolute. Acting Lieutenant William Wright, ap-

pointed on board the Armeria. Acting Lieutenant Wm. J. Hoberts, appointed on board St. Paul. Acting Lieutenant Geo. Young, appointed

on board St. Paul. Acting Lieutenant J. A. Patton, appointed on board St. Paul.

Acting Lieutenant Hiram Dixon, pointed on board St. Paul. Acting Lieutenant Ralph Osborn, ap pointed on board St. Paul.

Hospital Vessel for Troops. In anticipation of hostilities in Cuba, the officials of the War Department are considering the advisability of chartering a suitable vessel for use as a floating hospital for the treatment and care of soldiers who may be wounded or disabled in the line of duty. The plan is to have this vesse anchored at the nearest port to the field of action in Cuba, in readiness to receive on board the sick and wounded of the army, board the sick and wounded of the army, with a view to their transfer to hospitals in the United States. The necessity for such a ship is believed to be heightened by reason of the climatic dangers that will threaten the troops in Cuba. Yellow fever and other confagious diseases are especially prevalent in Cuba during the rainy season. The surgeon senes i of the army is, therefore, looking for a traft having a capacity for at least 500 bets and otherwise suitable for hospital surgers. In case one is procured it will, like the naval hospital ship Creole, sail under the flag of the Red Cross

### Queer Trades. rom the London Echo.

reole, sail under the flag of the Red Cross

In a great city like Paris there is a large number of persons who gain their living honorably enough, but in exercising professions the most extraordinary. One seeing them at work would not think they could do wellmand wonder why they do it A little attention will explain the mystery There is the searcher for gold or jewels; he lives by sewers. You will see him waithe lives by sewers. You will see him waiting near their openings, a net in hand, snapping up and selecting from all that comes out of them.

Sometimes he finds objects of gold or silver, which, after many turns of fortune, come to be lost, or, rather, found there.

Then there is the crow chaser. This is a come to be lost, or, rather, found there.

Then there is the crow chaser. This is a little girl or boy, who aids his parents by gaining 3 or 4 cents a day. They set off early in the morning and give their services to the kitchen gardeners in the suburbs. Sometimes they go several miles before arriving at their employer's place.
Their work is to stand among the vegetable beds and chase away the sparrows,
crows and other pilfering birds by waving
a black cloth. It is a fatiguing task, and
we have said above how they are paid.
But the children perform their work with
zeal, and at nightfall return on foot to
their homes. Sometimes their employers
give them the scraps from their tables.

Active Preparations to Organize the Volunteer Forces.

Gen. Colby and the Cuban Legion-Details of Officers-Many Applications on File.

Gen. L. W. Colby, the organizer of the American-Cuban Volunteer Legion, arrived in the city last night from Nebraska, and will offer the services of the legion to the government as part of the army of invasion in Cuba. The American-Cuban Volunteer Legion consists of about 25,000 men who have been enlisted and mustered into service and stand ready at any time to go to Cuba.

### Two Local Companies. Two companies of the legion have been

organized in the District of Columbia, have been drilled and are ready to move at the order of their commanding officer. The legion will be composed of cavalry,

most of which it is proposed to secure from Texas, to be composed of cowboys skilled in the handling of horses and arms; artillery and infantry. Gen. L. W. Colby, the organizer of the legion, has seen extensive military service. He is a college graduate, a lawyer by profession, and is regarded as one of the ablest

attorneys of the west. Under President Harrison's administration, Gen. Colby was assistant attorney general of the United States, and in that capacity became well known in this city. He has also served two terms in the Nebraska state senate and is a prominent republican of that state. Gen. Colby served in the war of the rebellion, had command of a company in the Sioux and Cheyenne Indian war in 1863, commanded a battalion in the Indian campaign of 1876-78, was colonel in command

of the regular and state troops during the strike in Omaha in 1882, and was brigadier general in command of the Nebraska military forces in the Sioux Indian war in the winter of 1890-91. He has served in the infantry, cavalry and the artillery and in every military capacity from private to brigadier general. He has been three years captain, six years colonel and nine years a brigadier general. He has always been successful in his military campaigns, and in the last Sloux war

received the personal congratulations for

himself and his troops from General Nel-

son A. Miles of the United States army, and was given a gold medal by the state of Nebraska for gallant services. During the past year General Colby has made two visits to Cuba and has familiarized himself with the situation there, making a study of the country and the posts of the enemy in order to be thoroughly familiar with the ground on which his campaign might be waged. He is regarded as a thorough tactician and organizer, and is looked upon as cautious and full of resources, while he is active and courageous. Only a few days are needed, General Celby has stated, to have his forces speeding to a central point to be embarked for

### To Organize Arkansas Troops.

At the request of Gov. Jones of Arkansas, the Secretary of War has detailed Lieut. Ellas Chandler of the 16th Infantry to special duty in connection with the organization of a regiment of selected companies of the National Guard of the state of Arkansas for service in the national defense under the proposed call for volunteers. This is the first assignment of this kind made in anticipation of war with

Army officers detailed as instructors at

Officers of Volunteers. anticipation of the enactment of the bill for an increase of the army prepared at the War Department, and known as the naval intelligence and ex-officio member of volunteer army or departmental bill, G2n. Miles has prepared a table showing the exact number of officers that will be comprised within the proposed volunteer organization. The volunteer army will call for the appointment of officers as follows: Four major generals, nine brigadier generals, four assistant adjutant generals. ranking respectively as colonel, lieutenant colonel, major and captain; one chief en-

gineer, with the rank of colonel. Two inspector generals, with the rank of colonel and lieutenant colonel, respectively. Two chief quartermasters, with the rank of colonel and lieutenant colonel, respec-

tively. One assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain. Two chief commissaries, with the rank of coionel and lieutenant colonel, respectively.

One assistant commissary, with the rank

of captain. One judge advocate, with the rank of general. Two chief surgeons, with the rank of colonel and lieutenant colonel, respectively.

And aids-de-camp authorized by law for

the regular establishment. These officers are contemplated for a volunteer army organization, comprising one army corps, commanded by a major general; three divisions, each commanded by a major general: three brigades for each division, each commanded by a brigadie, general, making nine in all; three regiments to a brigade, making in all twenty-

seven regiments, having the usual regimental complement of officers. Under the original provisions of the bill, the appointment of all the general and staff officers is vested in the President of the United States, while the appointment of the regimental officers is vested in the governors of the various states in which the forces are organized.

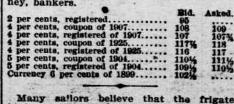
## Many Applications.

Applications for positions of all kinds which will have to be filled as the result of the raising of the volunteer army are being filed at the War Department, and many senators and representatives already have called to speak a good word in behalf of the applicants. Both Secretary Alger and Assistant Sec-

itors during the entire morning, among the number being Senators Carter, Lodge and McMillan, and Representatives Sparkman and Hopkins. It is said that no final decision has yes

been reached by the War Department on the question of whether the first and second classes of the cadets at West Point shall be graduated in advance of the time ordinarily set for that purpose. It would not be surprising, however, should it be determined to advance the graduation of the first class to an early date instead of waiting until June, at which time under ordinary circumstances the graduating exercises would occur.

Government Bonds. Quotations reported by Corson & Macart-



Many satiors believe that the frigate bird can start at daybreak with the trade winds from the coast of Africa and roost the same night upon the American shore. Whether this is a fact or not has jet to be determined, but it is certain that the bird is the swiftest of winged creatures, and is able to fly, under favorable conditions, 200

(Continued from First Page.)

Few Stocks Were Offered on Call at ommissary department in the city in case the brigade is encamped in this vicinity Major Neumeyer is in favor of establishing a depot somewhere in the center of the city, and having a wagon line main-SHORT COVERING HELPED PRICES tained to supply the camp or camps.

Gen. Harries was in his office in the board of trade rooms until a late hour waiting for an immediate call of the guard. Col. Winthrop Alexander of the 1st Regiment and Col. Emn et Urell of the 2d Regiment waited at the armory for any word from Gen. Harries. Other officers at the armory were Lieut. Col. Henry May and Adjt. Richard Dornelly, 1st Regiment; Lleut, Col. Richard O'Brien and Adjt. Jas L. Mock of the 2d Regiment. Mr. William P. Jacobs of 205 8th street

northeast is desirous of organizing about four infantry companies of troops, to be used in any capacity which the government may think necessary. Mr. Jacobs was first lieutenant of the Sons of Veterans, George H. Thomas Camp, No. 31. under the Maryland division. He would like to have anybody who wishes to enlist apply in person at 205 8th street northeast, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, or write him. He states that if he can get the names and addresses of persons who wish to enlist he will himself call upon them in order to make arrangements. Mr. Jacobs says the officers can be elected by the men themselves after the companies are organized.

After becoming proficient in drilling, Mr. Jacob states he will apply to the government for the placing of his companies into active service. He wishes to get instructions from competent army officers.

### PLUNDERED POCKETS.

Result of the Mystic Shriners' Raid on the Masonic Fair.

The nobles of the Mystic Shrine were not the only great big lusty men who surrendered without defense to the weapons of women's wiles at Convention Hall last night. There was a great crowd of Knights Templars from Baltimore, but one and all succumbed, and if Baltimore street car companies ever sold tickets the visitors would have left those, too.

The guests tonight will be the members of the G. A. R. and of the Conrederate Veterans' Association and the Daughters of the American Revalution, and the occasion.

of the American Revolution, and the occa-sion will doubtless be one that will be long remembered by those who participate in it. An invitation was sent to Gen. Fitz-hugh Lee to attend this evening, and it is not improbable that he will be present if he reaches the city in time. The United States Marine Band has been

engaged to furnish the music at the fair and exposition Monday and Tuesday next. and exposition Monday and Tuesday next. In order to give full opportunity to enjoy the concerts of this splendid band of musicians, the board of control has decided that no other entertainments will be permitted. The fair will close Wednesday night at 12 o'clock, and the voting contests will be closed at 9:30 the same night, when all books must be turned. all books must be turned in. The various chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be well

represented at the fair tonight, and their participation will add picturesque and pleasing features to the occasion. When the Mystic Shriners were formed in line on G street last evening, preparatory to parading to the fair, the absence of an American flag in the line was noticed. A strewd noble espied one floating from the perch of the Lerch dyeing establishment, and requested Dr. J. Melville Lamb, the

preprietor, to lend it for the parade.

This was quickly granted and the flag and staff, being loosened from its fastening, was taken down and triumphantly carried in the procession. "Ye Olde English Village" is attracting

thousands nightly with a program in the open air theater, which grows better with each performance. The stellar attraction is the famous European revolving ladder act by Messrs. Shreve and Morsell. This specialty is one of the most daring aerial performances ever given, and is the invention of two Washing The full program for tonight is as fol-Part 1, 7:45 p.m.-Exhibition of bag

jr., Harmony Lodge, No. 17; Robert S. Akers, Lebanon Lodge, No. 7; fancy dance, Miss Virgie Luckett; war of the roses, fencing with folls or duelling swords, Messrs. Nelson and Thompson. Intermis-Con.
Part 2, 8:15 p.m.—Contortion, Messrs. Howard and Leigh, Burnt Cork Club; recl-tation, Mr. Max Kahn; acrobats, Prof. Maurice Joyce and Ted Clinton, Carroll In-

stitute Athletic Club; fancy bicycle riding, y Racycle Baker. Intermission. Part 3-8:45 p.m., cake walk, pupils of Miss Lou Trettler; canine intelligence, "Black Bonnie," owned and exhibited by Mr. H. O. French. Intermission. At 9:15 p.m., European revolving ladder act, Messrs, Shreve and Morsell.

and Darviulat, Columbia Athletic acrobatics, Professor Crossley and Master Thomas Nolan, jr., Horace Tremmer and Joseph Annin, Columbia Athletic Club, Part V, 9:45 p. m.—Little Elsie Worth, The Pet of the Village; Specialty, Mr. Henry Mills, Burnt Cork Club; "Problems

Part 4-Foll fencing, Messrs, Golen Strong

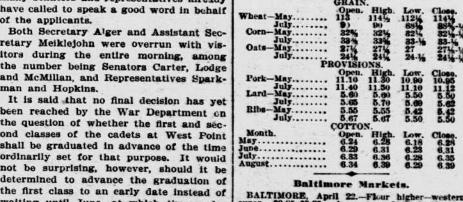
in Arithmetic," "Black Bonnie," owned and exhibited by Mr. H. O. French. Interest in the "Chamber of Horrors," the exhibition conducted by New Jerusa-lem Lodge, in connection with its booth at the fair, is unabated. The mechanism employed is entirely modern, and it is op-erated by skilled scientific gentlemen, brought over from New York for that purpose. It is an "illusicn," conducted on the same principle as those of Paris and

New York. Each evening several dozen valuable articles are voted off at this booth, the latest donations for that purpose being: One box of choice fruits from John H. Magruder, one Paris trimmed imported bonnet from Al. Louise, the F street milliner; handsome pincushion, Mrs. Jacob Moor; hand-painted cup and saucer, Mrs. Myron B. Wright; sewing basket and gentleman's cuff box

sewing basket and gentleman's cuff box, Mrs. Geo. A. Shehan; silk coat rack, perfumed, Mrs. Benj. McCauley.

One oil-painted pin tray, Mrs. Brandeberry; water color painted blotter, Miss M. Horten; handsome pillow, Mrs. A. M. Dockery; 3,000 cigars and three cases of funder two that are given away retails. Hunter rye that are given away nightly at 16 cents a chance; also \$25 cash from Sul-livan, Vail & Co., New York; \$2.50 from Withur Winter, Harper's Ferry, and \$5 from Wm. G. Carter.

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers brokers, 1427 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.



BALTIMORE, April 22.—Flour higher—western auper, \$2.85a\$3.25; do. extra, \$3.55a\$4.15; do. family, \$4.50a\$4.75; winter wheat patent, \$5.00a \$5.25; spring do., \$5.40a\$5.70; apring wheat straight, \$5.25a\$5.40—receipts, 6.954 barrels; exports, 16 barrels; sales, 1.350 barrels. Wheat strong—spot and month, 1.55%, a105%; May, 105%, a 005 bushels; exports, none; stock, \$12.493 bushels; sales, 56.000 bushels—southern wheat by sample, Our China Squadron Ready to Sail.

HONG KONG, April 22.-The United

States squadron is ready for sea,

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, \$1,000 at 118; \$1,000 at 118. Washington Gas. 2 at 46%. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 100 at 59 cents; 100 116 bid.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 114 bid. 116 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, x1254; bid. 130 asked. American Security and Trust, 150 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, 714; bid. 72%, asked. Metropolitan, 115 bid. Columbia, 70 bid., 76 asked. did. 463, asked. Georgetown Gas. 42 bid. U. ectric Light, 99 bid, 101 asked.

georgetown Gas. 42 bid. U. ectric Light, 99 bid, 101 asked.

Junnee Stocks.—Firemen's. 30 bid. Franklin.

d. Metropolitan, 70 bid. Corcoran, 58 bid.

ac. 50 bid. Arlington. 120 bid. Germanican, 185 bid. Arlington. 100, 9 bid. Germanican, 185 bid. National Union, 9 bid. Commercial, 4 bid.

e. Lincoln, 9 bid. Commercial, 4 bid.

e. Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title. 75

b) asked. Columbia Title. 4% bid. 5½ asked.

lugton Title, 2 bid. District Title, 2 bid. 75

Cuba in a State of War. HAVANA, April 22.—Captain General Blanco has published a decree declaring the Island of Cube in a state of war.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, April 22.-The searcity of stocks seeking a market, as demonstrated by the final raid on prices yesterday, caused some apprehension in professional circles this morning. Short contracts were covered in moderate volume during the opening hour, prices advancing easily in

New York.

The Market Was Narrow and Dull

on War News.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

helped to hold prices at that center, and some disposition to buy for a turn was reported. The differences of opinion as to the cost and duration of the Spanish war are exceedingly marked in financial circles. In some the belief in a brief naval contest prevails and securities are regarded as being a pur-

consequence. The short interest in London

chase on all declines. In the more conservative circles disappointment in these views is provided for and sales on all rallies urged as the logical course to be pursued, if new ventures are contemplated at all.

The market is in the hands of experienced The market is in the hands of experienced men so far as its fundamental features are concerned, but the professional room element is justly credited with making prices. There are no significant signs of liquidation, strong interests refusing to sell the contents of their safe deposit boxes.

The refusal to lend securities, coupled with the refusal to sell, makes short selling timesually hazardons even in the presence.

unusually hazardous, even in the presence of actual war. Buying is delayed, however, and the faith of the public in at least one more chance at speculative bargains is un-The call for volunteers may impress Wall street in a greater degree than any pre-vious event of the present campaign. The success of the call is relied upon to coun-teract the real significance of the causes

prompting its issue. The market is not likely to become violent in character in any event, and if concessions are to come they can be accomplished without the financial disturbance usually incident to grave undertakings.
Rumors of all sorts were in circulation Rumors of all sorts were in circulation during the day, and many of them were productive of some marked result. All events possible of a favorable construction are pressed into surface. No opportunity is being neglected for the protection of vosted capital.

vested capital.

Call money was offered somewhat more freely during the day, and an effort will be made to prevent apprehension on this point. The prospect of a premium on gold brought out prompt arguments against such a tendency. All these facts merely demonstrate the alertness of all financial interests. Weak points are to be protected. Panics are to be prevented by being anticipated. vested capital.

An advancing market is admittedly a prospect for the future only, but the determination is against a declining one for the present. The successes and failures of war will be reflected from time to time, but exceptional disappointment will be necessary to materially curtail present prices. Con-fidence in the future is strongly marked on all sides, and selling other people's se-curities is losing caste even among the pro-fessional traders.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartrey, members New York stock exchange Corson and Macartrey. Messrs. Van Emburgh & Atterbury, No. Wall st. punching, Mr. George A. Crawford, jr., C.A. C.; wrestling, Brothers Sterling Kerr, American Spirits..... American Spirits, pfd...

American Sugar, pfd... American Tobacco

American Tobacco. . . . . American Cetton Oil . . . .

American Certon Oll.
Atchison
Baltimore & Ohio
Bay State Gas.
Canada Southern
Canada Pacific.
Chesapeake & Ohio
C., C. C. & St. Louis.

Consolidated Gas..... Del Lack & W..... Delaware & fludson ....

Den. & Rio Grande, ptd Erie. General Electric. Illinois Central Lake Snore. Louisvine & Nashvine.

Metropolitan Traction... Manhattan Elevated.....

Michigan Central.....

ational Leag Co., pfg.

New Jersey Central .... New York Central ....

Southern Ry., pfq... Phila. Traction ....

Vestern Union 10. Alvertern Brooklyn R. Transit. 86 Western 10%

Texas Pacific.

Chicago, B. & Q.

115%

170% 170%

118%

104 % 95 % 17 % 10 % 18 %

44 % 154 % 91 % 100 % 24 % 29 99 88 % 106 % 57 % 18 %

843

100 ½ 25 ¼ 29 ½ 88 ½ 107 ½ 22 59 18 ¼ 21 ½ 16 ½ 170

85 14

6434

Washington Stock Exchange.